PRENCH MANGUYRES CRITICISED. linh Critic on the Recent Display !

shably no other great army in the world ean show a more experienced body of generals than those who gathered in Champagne last month to conduct the mandavres of 120,000 French troops. Most of them have been decofor gallantry and skill in the Crimen Italy, Mexico, and Algeria. Except Gen. de Negrier, who owes his rapid advancement to his gallant conduct in Tonquin, and is no more than 52, the ages of the corps and divis ional leaders vary from 58 to 62. Gen. Saussier elf was born in 1828. De Galliffet is 61. and Davoust, Due d'Auerstadt, a nephew of Napoleon's great Marshal, was born in 1824. Of the cavalry divisional leaders, Gen. Bonic. well known as the author of an exceedingly Lurk expess of the shortcomings of the French cavalry in 1870, is 63, Gon. de Jessé 57. and the youngest brigadier not less than 54.

All of these high officers served

Franco-Prussian war, and military wisdom was learned by the from their disastrous defeats in 1870-71 is in the mental grasp of these tried leaders. Probably the most interesting leature of their operations with the troops near Colombey and Vendeuvre, therefore, was the illustration of the changes in the army engsed by the mortifying object lessons of the last war. In a series of articles on his observations at the French mancouvres, the military correspondent of the London Times devotes considerable attention to this feature:

"In the first place, it is apparent that the fundamental structure of Prench tactics has undergone a most significant change since the great war. 'The constant offensive' to quote Marshal Bugoaud, 'so essential to the of-fleiency of the French soldier,' has been restored to its proper place. Throughout the operations the generals, whether in supreme command or in charge of a corps, division, or brigade, even on the defensive were evidently always on the watch for an opportunity to attack. At the same time there was no blunder-ing into battle. On the contrary, a commendside day a of prudence was generally noticeable. Where attack was manifestly ill timed we foothardy, the troops were held back, and much skill was shown in the occupation of defensive positions; but, none the less, the offensive is the mainspring of French tacties.

At Vendeuvre, for instance, on Sept. 9, where there De Calliffet and Davoust, each with (5,000 men and 40 batteries, were again pitted against cash other, the former occupied a strong defensive position nearly six miles in longth. Both flanks rosted on compact villages somewhat in the rear of the main line of battle; in fact, both flanks were exposed and both were strong. Reserves had been placed en were strong. Reserves had been placed michelon in the rear, and theoretically the position was imprognable. Military readers may remember that at Worth the French right was milion. The first attempt to turn the French man line was repulsed by the resurve division, but the enemy kept working further and intring round to the seath, and eventually leaving Morsbronn on his right, succeeded in turning the exposed flank. The same happened at Vendeuvre; the assailant kept extending and extending until he enclosed the last reserves, always accompanying right, succeeded in turning the exposed flank. The same happened at Vendeuvre: the assailant kept extending and extending until he enclosed the last reserves, always accompanying his turning movements by a strong attack on the front of the villages, and guarding his own outer flanks by occupying strong posts, villages, copaes, or commanding ground. This system of continually working round the flanks has, theoretically, the disadvantage of unduly thinning the line of the attack, and laying the assailant open to a vigorous counterstroke. Butthe assailant has more than one method of preventing the counterstroke—the first by the energy of his attack, the second by the skilful disposition of his artillery. At the battle of vendenvre both Generals at once recognized that the right flank of the position was strategically weak; here Davoust made his main attack, and here De Galliffet massed in strength. But at the same time that he developed his attack, against the right. Davoust assaulted the village on the extreme left flank, which, after all, was but a secondary objective, with the greatest vigor. The result was that his opponent had to weaken his centre to redulore his left."

The smokelessness of the new powder rendered it extremely difficult for either slide to make successful feints. The action of the troops was so clearly discernible that each commander could readily determine a real from a sham attack. In fact, even the soldlers in the ranks appeared to understand almost instinctively when a body of troops opposite to them was held there only for show. "Our friends yonder," said one little corporat to his equad, in the rear-guard action of the 8th, "are like bad washerwomen: they make a great splash, but use very little soap." Within a quarter of an hour down came the real attack on the flank. But the commander of the force thus threatened, who had at first neglected to watch this point, warned by the inaction of the enemy in front, had already disposed in strongth advanced and the force thus threatened, who h

lected to watch this point, warned by the inaction of the enemy in front, had already disposed his troops to meet the movement.

As regards advanced posts and advanced
mairis in 1870-71 and now, the Times correspondent says: "In 1870 the French were
much given to occupying farms and woods in
advance of the main line of battle. It has
often been questioned whether they gained
ast shing from so doing, and, so far as I could
observe, a contrary tendency is now at work;
at all events, in the encounters between the
various corps and between the two armies
there was no visible disposition to delay the
enemy's attack by the occupation of farms
or villagos outside the general front, a proeccing of which the gain and the risk are
generally pretty evenly balanced. It is possible that the absence of there posts made the
action of the advanced guards little apparent,
but in the very open country over which the
manœuvres took place the armies, directly the
suemy's presence was noticed, could deploy
and advance in battle order; nor, in such country, is it difficult to detect the enemy's advance. Not only are extensive views to be obtained from the higher clevations, but it is no
easy task to prevent hostile patrols from
obtaining information. The armies marching on he broad front, often some
six or eight miles in length, were theoretically
supposed to be covered by the cavalry divisions, but the ground belog perfectly unobextended and at the same films affording concessment to small parties, it was possible for
at officers patrol to creen through the screen
of horsemen and to gain some point from
which to observe the approach of one or more
of the advancing columns. The heads, therefore, of the various columns land always ampiocation of the creen of the control of the conmarring of the enemy's approach, and advanced guards played, consequently, an important rôle."

A rather curious detail of manœuvres yas
the evident determination to restore to the

sanced guards played, consequently, an important role.

A rather curious detail of mancguves was the evident determination to restore to the envalry its prestige, and to use it side by side on the lattlefield with artillery and infantry. The correspondent touches upon this point:

"As a rule the independent divisions (three brigades) of twenty-four squadrons, attached to either army, watched the more exposed flank, and here, on more than one occasion, came into collision; but at Vendouvre, Gen. Bonie, commanding De Galliflot's horsemen, made several dashing attempts to arrest the advance of the enomy against the right and to relieve the retreating infantry. Once the sixing advantage of the cover afforded by deep depressions, and mancouvring with great skill to approach the enemy unobserved, he came down on the flank of the attack and the first line was ordered by the umpires to fall back. The cavalry brigades for two regiments attached to each army corps were also, anassed for action during the engagements, and executed several charges. Junit the march against a skeleton enemy, which formed the last phase of the mancuvres, year. Saussier, on receiving information that the domny was strongly posted on his left thank, united his two cavalry divisions under fen. Bonie and sent them in that direction, the change of front made by the four corps series being covered by the cavalry. A certain amount of recklessness was observable anions the innovation of recklessness was observable anions the innovation of cavalry to according the innovation of anihority in Germany have been advocating medical for the make prominent the cavalry in action is directly opposed to the present tendency in the Great and surprises of small foreview of the avairy contains amount or recklessness was observable anions the innovative and occasional surprises of small foreview and occasional surprises of small foreview of the past in the second occasional surprises of small foreview and occasional surprises of small foreview and occasional surpri rather curious detail of manguares was

"The Franch Generals made great use of the oblitty of their well-trained artillery." writes a correspondent. "At Vendeuvre, De Galfet, so soon as he recognized that the right his lise was the real point of attack, rednired the twenty batteries of the light Corps

targets for them to fire at, were never retained in reserve. The guns were invariable em-

in reserve. The guns were invariably cunployed in large masses, seldom of less than
four, and sometimes of eighteen or twenty
batteries. When the infentry gained ground
and the enemy fell back single batteries were
never detached to follow them up or to selfomental the support.

In 1870-71 the victory of Germany was due
in an unusual degree to the exceptional sursrierity of her staff. The Germany was due
in an unusual degree to the exceptional sursrierity of her staff. The Germany officers
corps is, in the estimation of most Germany,
the incomparable feature of their army, without any hope of success. As reason for success, as reason for success,
the incomparable feature of their army, without any hope of success. As reason for success, as reason for success,
the incomparable may be success.
As roused of French
and German leaders in 1870-71 are always anstanced. As to the improvement of the French
army in this respect the Times critic writers
are the war of 1870 this guality was comminitiative, or, if they had the will, thory
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position, leaving the details of the Sight to the inferior commanders. But is the inferior commanders are the position of the comparation of the commander of the particular, exposing himself freely to fire, and riding from one end to the other of his line of hattle. On the march the position of the commanders was with the advanced guards, an old rule of Napoleon, calculated to do much toward restraining the rush action of foothards subordinates. On Sept. 12, for instance, Gen. Saussier, riding between the columns, advanced so far to the front that but for the intervention of his escort he would have been captured by a hostile patrol; and on the 8th a troop of Chasseurs, a cheral, nearly made a prize of Gen. Davous the methods of the division, brigade, and regimental commanders since 1870-71, the Times correspondent writes:

Since the introduction of a long-ranging quick-loader made the supervision of the firing line for about 709 yards from the enemy's position by the commanders of battalions almost an impossibility, and at shorter ranges has compelled even the company leaders to resign the control of the men to the commanders, the responsibilities of the lower grades have very largely increased, and, to carry out his important duties, it is necessary that the regimental officer should be capable of accepting responsibility and of depending on his resources. Here again the principle of non-interference asserts itself. If a man never moves fwithout a superior at his sibow, he will never acquire the power of initiative, and will lose all habit of self-reliance. As a matter of education, then, subordinates must be encouraged to act for themselves, and even at peace mancuvres it is injudicious for the superiors to exercise a control which would be impracticable in war. In the attack, which, I have not the slightest doubt, is the chief object of practice in French agrisons, and in which the higher authorities are evidently vigilant to check the slightest proposition of the result of the first line. It is now the tur

The End of a Dream of Prosperity in the Western Country.
From the Uties Cherrer.

This forencen a little old horse, which looked as if about worn out, attached to a worn and rickety democrat wagon, in which was a robust woman, who appeared to be about 50 years of age, and with whom were three children, came into town. There was another member of tha group in the shape of a small dog. The wretched appearance of the group led to inquiry, and it was found that it was Mrs. Catharine Brooks. She says she and her husband left Elmira, N. Y. about four years ago, and having \$3,000, bought a farm in Kansas, near Hay City. They met with hard luck, and were burned out twice. Her husband got to drinking. They could not get whiskey there, but he was a member of a club that would send out for whiskey and have it smuggled in in flour barrels, &c. He abused the children in his ugir moods. Last April he took a son aged 12 and left. The house was burned, and the mother decided to get back to friends at Elmira, so July 12 last she loaded what she had in the wagon, and with her children, a boy aged 15, a girl aged 10, and a child aged 3, she started. She had no money, and slept in harns on hay nights, begging their food. The weather has been mild and Mrs. Brooks says they did not suffer. She had neither shoes nor stockings, and the children were scantily clad. She said until she got this side of Buffalo she had good success nights in getting lodging in barns, and made about twenty niles a day. Since reaching Buffalo she has driven till P. M. because no noe would lodge her. She has received a blanket or two since the cold snap came on, but was not sufficiently provided for ing Buffalo she has driven till 9 P. M. because no one would lodge her. She has received a blanket or two since the cold snap came on, but was not sufficiently provided for this cold weather. She was taken to Charity Clork Conrad and he procured her a pair of new shoes and stockings at once, and ordered dinner for all. Chief Dagweil and Judge Gaffaey solicited a small subscription, and some good Samaritan got a pair of shoes for the girl.

At last accounts Mr. Conrad was considering sending all on to Etnira, and having the rig sold, as Mrs. Brooks said she would be cond for there. How she got so much out of her way as to come here she cild hot know, the appears to be an intelligent woman, and

LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN The Pa blem Before the Reformers-Hon Please All and Injure None.

LONDON, Sept. :51.-is the labor question unc'vable? Long did the laborers confide their came and their interests to the care of mon whose special instruction, rare gifts of cloquence or of ready pens made them particu-larly apt to expose and defend in clear and striking lang mage the grievances and rights of the uneducated. The proxy went up like a rocket and ca ne down like a stick. Then the abovers took t beir cause in their stout hands. They have asse whiled in congress at Liverpool and at Newcas Ve-on-Tyne, they have talked and discussed in many other places, and the clearest result of the abolition of the proxy has been to intensify the divisions among malcontents, and to show how, when even all laborers gree as to the means of extinguishing them.

agree as to their gr. evances, they mostly disa-But by far the most extraordinary feature of the case continues to be the desire of the majority of the workers in this country to abdi-cate their liberty of vorking when and how long they like. They implore the State to make Draconian laws again t long hours, and they threaten to force it to do so if it does not soon grant them their request. Nover has a tragical situation been more in danger of being spoiled by the ill-judged intrusion of the farei-Antithesis rules supreme, antagonism is

flerce, blows have been exchanged, civil war is not impossible. Old names are insufficient to embrace all labor b. wtherhood, unless you call t fouds. An old unionist, Mr. Burt, who eran his life as a discontented miner and mile it as a sound member of the British Parlimment, discount mances the idea that the State should compet the workman into reforms which workmen themselves can bring about if they like, presides over a congress of interes composed of new unionists, and there-fore antagonistic to his views. Some of this majority will have the eight-hour limit compulsor, in all trades; some that it should not e compulsory where expressly condemned by majorit, vote. None, however, explain how compulse ry eight-hour day shall be made to work and he w the consequent increase in the price of composities needed by workman is to

As to the most important question, whether overtime is or is a ot to be permitted, it would certainly seem that, while no conclusive vote ms yet been taken a pon the matter, many of the leaders of the new unionists distinctly de clare that it is not to b. permitted, as estab-lished by the following a vidence: Mr. Watson, General Secretary of the Railway Workers' Union, when asked before a select committee of the Commons sitting last session, whether they understood him to say that a man is not to be allowed to earn any movey, even if he wishes, after he has completed h is eight hours, answered: "Yes."

Is that to be put in the Act of Pa rlinment?" was the next question, and the at swer was

Then, replying to another query, Mr. Tait, General Secretary of the Railway Servants in Scotland, said before the same committee: "I do not see that a man is to be entitled to work longer than the act of Parliament fixes," and he was entirely corroborated by Mr. Harford. General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Bailway Servants, who added that a penalty

General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who added that a penalty would be necessary, and by another witness who urged resort to the police court.

We have just spoken of old unionists and new unionists, but then we must not neglect to mention those who are no unionists at all, whom it would be unfair as well as foolish to treat as a "guantite negligeable." Thus, for instance, at the present time there are 30.041 workpeople engaged in the ceal-mining indistry of Northumherland, out of that number no less than 10.315 are not members of any trade union.

The eight-hour men have the majority, but when the motion that "It is impossible to establish universal uniformity of hours without inflicting very serious injury to workers" was presented to the Trades' Congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne, of course it was resolutely rejected among an inhuman accompaniment of hooling and hissing, but at least reason had had a show. But what a peor show altogether, for when at another moment Mr. Johnstone, a delegate from Durham, observed that "the appent to Parliament was a confession, not only that they had no confidence in their employers, but that they had no confidence in themselves." there was an uproar and a disturbance, which caused some to fear for the safety of the building, as it was kept up for the rest of the speaker's time. And when another sensible worker, Mr. Straker from Northumberland, remarked that "Their opponents seemed to go upon the principle that the less they produced of the necessities of life the more they would get of them." he had to resume his seat under a storm of most opportious comments and enlithers." nder a storm of most opprobrious comments nd epithets." As a matter of fact, intolerance and abuse of

As a matter of man too conspicuous in an assembly called together for the purpose of suppressing injustice and tyranny. Mr. Tillett, assembly called together for the purpose of suppressing injustice and tyranny. Mr. Tillett, who ought to have known better, accused the nine labor representatives in the present Parliament of spending the greater part of their time in the smoking room of the Commons. No douth he afterward withdrew his accusation, but in a nasty and contemptuous way, admitting that from what he knew of them he did not believe they could afford to buy tobacco. And at times the tumult and disturbance were such that they carried one back to the unutterable epoch when French Girondins and Jacobins strove for supremacy. Admirable, however, was the President, Mr. Burt, who never lost his head. He was to introduce a new power, though, in English assemblies, namely, the bell. Once seeing his authority absolutely set at naught by those who had placed him in the chair, he disappeared. The cooling breath of a ticklish situation was rapidly bringing to zero the temperature of the House, when the Chairman reappeared with a powerful alarum. Then all was summery again and soon tropical, too. And thus we have become possessed of the one unsatisfactory feature of Continental Parliaments.

Another melancholy complexion of the

temporature of the House, when the Chairman reappeared with a powerful alarum. Then all was summery again and soon tropical, too, And thus we have become possessed of the one unsatisfactory feature of Continental Parliaments.

Another melancholy complexion of the congress is that, apart from Mr. Burt's utterances, which were always to the point, sometimes cheerful, sometimes grave, as is the aspect of things generally for the workers to-day, and even in the practical strain of thought the people liked to be taiked to in, there was no speech which either moved the assembly to enthusiasm as being the true eche of its hopes or apprehensions or revealed to the outside world the genius still needed to grappie with the situation.

That the situation is bristling with difficulties is made incontrovertible by the attitude of the most irreconcilable reformers themselves; thus we see them in the congress repress by a strong majority the proposal to raise the age of half-timers to 14 years, and introduce and carry an amendment fixing that age at 13, and an amendment fixing that age at 13 and an amendment fixing that age at 13 and an amendment fixing that age at 13 and an amendment fixing that age at 12 celock at night, and then had children to deal with. She herself had worked till 12 o'clock at night, and then had two young children to deal with. She herself had worked till 12 o'clock at night, and then had two young children to deal with, how will it be dealt with? Hore is an instance of the viciousness of human provisions and shifts: On the tith of August last Mr. Raiph young, Secretary of the Northumberland Miners Mutual Confident Association, was asked by the Royal Labor Commission:

"We think you said boys work ten hours?"

"No, except at a considerable disadvantage to the whole of the workmen, and also to the boys themselves, if you take their whole career as workers."

"Please explain that last statement."

"Yes; by reducing the hours of the boys, say two hours per day, and bringing their hours down to eight hours

added that should the congress persuade Parliament to pass an act making compulsory an eight-hours' day, they might at once cless all the iron industries of Britain. Few cheers, but a tempest of "No. No." followed.

And Mr. Hugh Hill (Bolton) and that another reduction of hours would ruin the textile trades of this country. Since the last reduction of hours the speed and sizes of looms, mules, and other machinery in the cotton trade here have been nearly doubled, but should a further reduction of hours take place under the present circumstances, it would be utterly impossible for a similar improvement of machinery to take place again.

It is a fact that the English cotton trade is not very prosperous just now. But when Mr. H. Hill said as much to the congress he was told to "Shut up." and when he observed: "Well, I and those who live in the mill districts are more likely to know than those who do not." he was invited to sit down.

The truth is that no doubt in many respects the condition of the laborers could be improved, and that some of their grievances against capital remain founded, but not the majority of them. We have an evidence of it in the little success which has as yet attended the efforts of the workers in this country to dispense with the capitalist and undertake the work themselves. Thus, for instance, in 1874 a union of colliers after great difficulty succeeded in purchasing a celliery in Derbyshire. The union itself invested Ci.080 in the venture and the mombers individually subscribed about £3.000 more. The colliery was worked about £3.000 more. The colliery was worked about £4.000 more based by the vendor. The purchase price was £28.000, and some £23.000 of that were paid. About £20.000 more were lost when the colliery was taken back by the vendor. The unfortunate workers lost about £4.000 in the colliery was taken back by the vendor. The unfortunate workers lost about £4.000 more were lost when the colliery was considerable numbers of condition of the have a considerable number of them have l

Brt ain. But other British workers could be quoted as being in an equally satisfactory situation.

And let us see, for instance, what the average rearly wages of those Northumberland colliers are now: £00 8s. 6d., and they receive besides rent and coal. This is not bed. How many cierks in the city of London, whose education has been as expensive as their work is onerous, are worse off!

Figures and dates of quite a different kind could be produced. Sweating has not been done away with, nor starvation checked; but why, as is zenerally done to day, always spread discouragement and panie and never try to reconcile the workers with their destiny by showing them that it is often better at least than that of some other good and hard-working men.

The millennium will never be but a dream, and Montesquieu was right: "If faut pleurit les hommes à leur naissance et non pas à leur mort."

V. DE V.

A NEW IDEA IN BASEBALL.

Why Not Arrange the Season in Two Parts

and Let the Winning Clubs Play It Out ! Under the present plan the baseball battle is ought continuously from May 1 to Oct. 1. There is no intermission, and when the conest ends the fighters are generally in a weary condition. If a strong team becomes cripples in the midst of the conflict it drops to the rear and is out of the race. If a team manages to get a long lead on its competitors, interest in the contest dies out. In a majority of the League championship struggles some team has succeeded in getting so far shead of the others as to settle the pennant question months before the season closed. Taken altogether a five months hampionship seuson has many disadvantages. It was with a view of providing a remedy that C. D. White, President of the Eastern As-sociation, introduced the double championship season. By this arrangement the teams play till the middle of the season and the team ther in the lead is declared the champion for the first half. At the conclusion of the first half the combatants begin the struggle anew, the a start in the second half as the champions.

a start in the second half as the champions. The winners of the two series then play for the final championship.

This plan worked admirably in the Eastern Association, and the question arises, why could it not be utilized by the National League? The championship contests of that body are sorely in need of something to enliven them. The season just closed was a shining exception to the general rule, and it is doubtful if so close and exciting a race, the uncertainty lasting to the very end, will take place again in many a year. Under the plan of two championship series the interest would be kept at a high pitch from the imperent would be kept at a high pitch from the imperent would be kept at a high pitch from the imperent would be kept at a high pitch from the imperent would be kept at a high pitch from the spring until the umpire called the last man out in the fall. For example, suppose the League schedule called for 140 games, as at present, and they were divided into two series of seventy games each. The spring championship series would begin at about May 1 and close July 15. There is little question of the interest being maintained during the two and a half months of the first series. The fall series would begin on July 16, just where the spring championship struggle ended. The winners of the spring series and the tailenders would begin over again on an equal basis, and the teams would all go galloping down the stretch in an effort to capture the fall series. If one club won both the spring and fall series there would be little doubt in the minds of the people that the winning team was clearly entitled to the pennant. If one team won the spring series and another the fall series, there on neutral ground. The advantages to consist of three in Roston, and, if necessary, three on neutral ground. The advantages to consist of three in Roston, and, if necessary, three on neutral ground. The advantages of such an arrangement would be team hidde of the season, the plan would be constantly maintained. In the case o

to step in and carry off the honors. This, under the proposed plan, would be unlikely to hap-pen, as a team might be crippled in the spring series but get into good shape by the time the fall battle started.

There is a general impression that when the League magnates get together again they should do something to enliven the champion-ship contests.

"Some of the most beautiful things that live in the ocean are the sponges of the great depth, which have often very curious and interesting forms," said a naturalist to a reporter. "Not least remarkable are the so-called sea nests, which are in the form of spheres or sometimes egg-shaped.
"The outer coat of one of these specimens is a complicated network, over which a delicate membrane is spread. An ornamental frill adorns the upper part, while the lower portion throws out a maze of glossy filaments like fine white hairs. adorns the upper part, while the lower portion throws out a maze of glossy filaments like fine white hairs.

"These hairs penetrate the semi-fluid mud in every direction, thus holding the sponge in its place, while a continuous current of water is drawn by waving 'dila' through all parts of the mass, passing out by a hole at the top. In this manner the animal absorbs whatever food may be affoat.

"Another singular sponge is the 'glass rope,' which sends down into the mud a colled wisp of filaments as thick as a knitting needle. The latter opens out into a brush, fixing the creature in place after the manner of a screw pile.

"Still another remarkable sponge is found in the deep water off the losfoden Islands. It spreads out into a thin circular cake, surrounded by what looks like a fringe of white floss silk.

"Yet another curiosity is the 'supercials' sponge of the Philippines, which lives embedded to its lid in the mad and appointed by a READING THE STARS IN PELL STREET. A Visit to Ching Hon Ping, Astrologer to the

Ching Hon Ping has well chosen his time for appearing. All the Chinese quarter is glad to see him, and his stay will be made pleasant by the frequent rustling of notes and chink of sil-

last Sunday. The first Chinamen to wander along Pell street saw his sign and were glad. It was a strip of white muslin flapping from a second-story window of a Pell street house. It bore in big black print a Chinese inscription, announcing to Chinese alone that the renowned Ching Hon Ping, the interpreter of the mysteries, the holder of the keys to the awful Tele Yuen and likewise to the unfathomable Ti Yuen, was within for a brief stay. He would east the horoscope for all who paid the price.

and would reveal the future without deception.
All this meant simply that a Chinese astrologer had appeared and that one might have his fortune told for this life and for that which is come on paying \$1. On paying \$3 one could get minute details for the unravelling of which

\$1 is too small a sum. What Chinaman in all the quarter does not know that it is possible to discorn these mysteries by long study? Astrology is as legitimate a business as laundrying and as certain in its results. So the Chinese was glad to have this exceptional chance to lift the mask from the future. There has been so much going wrong up that way of late that a little light is

necessary. Ching is occupying two small bare rooms this second story. The front room is for the eception of visitors, the rear room for the meditation and lonely calculation incident to the astrology business. Ching himself is a little dried-up-looking Chinaman, of about the color of a fresh cake of chocolate. He has many wrinkles and a most intellectual twist to his long queue. His eyes are deep-sunk and of a about in a stealthy way. His voice is high and his words come with a most unpleasant squeak. Ching says that never before has such a great astrologer visited New York. He is not communicative as to where he came from, but gives the impression that it was from some

municative as to where he came from, but gives the impression that it was from some very mysterions place, and that he is liable to go back there before long.

The front room of his quarters is almost unfurnished. There is a table and one chair. Visitors must stand up. Ching sits at the table with a Chinese ledger and Chinese writing materials before him. He is only to be found in his reception room on Sundays. Other days he spends in the back room, scaled against intrusion. On Sundays he keeps the Chinese pen busy from the time he opens for business until he closes. And his own exceeding solemn face is not more solemn than are the faces of the almond-eyed throng about him.

It is just like an employment bureau, and not at all like a fortune tellers. You go into a still dingler back room. If you are a man and the fortune tellers is own are let into a still dingler back room. If you are a man and the fortune teller is a woman she takes you by the hand. Then she falls into a trance with much rubbing of the other hand across her forchead and eyes, and then in a sepulchral voice she unfolds your fate. It is quite impressive, and all so misty and vague.

But Ching goes about it in a scientific way. When your furn comes—and unless you are Chinese your turn never will come—he aske you what your name is. Then you tell him your age, the day and date of your birth, the number of wives and children you have had, the business you are in, what your present health is, and what species of sickness you have had in the past. In fact, you give him all the details of your life so far as you can, and he notes them carefully, with a few additional pencillings of your personal appearance. You put down a dollar, which the stealthy hands soon cause to vanish with a little lifting and fluttering of the sik coat. That is all, and you come next Sunday for the fortune paper.

Ching says that it does not take much time to cast a horoscopes involve a day's labor at least, and, when things are specially complicated, he says he has worked two

and, when things are specially complicated, he says he has worked two days without cessation at one fortune.

When Sunday evening comes the office is shut up and the astrologer is seen no more for a week. As has been said, he is in the badly ventilated back room, wrestling with the stars. And there is no fake about this. Ching is a conscientious soul and works at his trade seriously. He is convinced that the solutions of fate he works out are mathematically correct, and he takes a pride in his work.

This back room is as bare as the front. Aside from the sleeping and cooking apparatus there is the astrological work table. On this is spread a piece of the finest white Chinese silk four feet square. On this are drawn, side by side, two great circles. One of these represents the earth and has no markings at all. The other represents the heavens. It is marked closely with lines and dots and squares. These signs represent the planets, the sun, the moon, and the stars. And in their rotations are concealed from all eyes saye Ching's the Pa Qua, or "eight mysteries." From them

The stiffer represents the planets, the sun. These signs represent the planets, the sun. the moon, and the stars. And in their rotations are concealed from all eyes saye Ching's the Pa Qua, or "eight mysteries." From them he casts up the flen Yuen or heavenly fate and the Ti Yuen or earthly let of the persons whose names are in his ledger.

He has all the stars on his chart, but not all are of positive value. The most, however, are what he calis. 'Yo Tsying.' which means stars of destiny. Some are of good portent, others are as devilled and malicious as a Joss who has not been properly housed and fed. Of the good stars, brightest of all is Loong Wong Shing, the King Pragon star. Happy is the laundryman who was born under Loong Wong Shing. Trosperity shall sit on the handle of his iron, and unhappiness and poverty shall not lack for opium, and his enemies shall be named Dennis.

But alas for the luckless one who shall have neen lighted to earth by Lee Su Shing, the star of misfortune and death. His from shall scorch, his queue shall be cut off, and the police shall raid his opium den not to speak of the misfortunes that shall overtake his burial place and the graves of his ancestors. Rice and rats shall fail from his table, his wife shall clope and the graves of his ancestors. Rice and rats shall fail from his table, his wife shall clope and his children shall had be him, and, perhaps, his enemy shall commit suicide in his house. Ching confesses frankly Cast when he does find a Lee Su Shing horoscope he does not let the possessor of it know. The unhappy wreten would lose his reason.

"Do you often find it?" asked the interpreter.

"He says, "said the interpreter, "that man is a creature of sorrow. He says that the heavens are full of the stars of luckless shine. He says that not even the gods are happy."

So it seems that Ching and the star-searchers have the indigestion, and the star-searchers have the indigestion, and the star-searchers have the indigestion, and the star searchers. They represent the fortune o

The Devil's Bull Driver. From the St. Louis Republic.

Mexico and other Central American countries are afflicted with a remarkable number of the scorpion family, locally known by the various names of "scruncher," "devil's buildriver," or "whip scorpion." The scientific description of this branch of poleonous insect states that they have an clongated body, divided into segments, the last six of which are of equal size. The tail is flexible and ends in a sting. The chelicera, or fangs, are short, and end in a pincher-like appendage. The jaw appendages, or palpi, are also finished like perfect forceps. Respiration is effected by two pairs of pulmonary sacs, which communicate with the air through four openings.

A curious thing to be noticed shout the whip scorpion is that the poisonous fangs above referred to take the place of harmless feelers or antennes, such as are found in beetles, butterflies, moths, &c. A cognate change is remarked in spiders, in whom the antennes are replaced with poisonous jaws. The anterior pairs of logs of the whip scorpion are also peculiar. They are much thinner than the others, and the feet are many-jointed, so as to be capable of being used as fexible organs of touch; so, you see, this ugly-hooking beast has turned his feeters into poisonous jaws and his feet into feelers. The "whip" of the whip scorpion consists of a thin, victous-looking tail, which when any the scorpion lanks about in

THE SIZAM OF HYDERABAD AND HIS MAGNIFICENT SURROUNDINGS.

en Million Dollars a Year is What He Spends-His Collection of Jewels Valued at \$30,000,000-The Biggest Diamond in the World and the Simariest Diamond Dealer-Hunting with Chectain.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The dispute over one of the costlicat diamonds in existence, between the Nizam of Hyderabad and Alexander Malcolm Jacobs, wo of the most striking figures of the Eastern world, is of peculiar interest. There is in the city a distinguished English traveller who knows both men well. He is familiar with many of the circumstances which have made Jacobs remarkable. He knows the history of the Indian trader, and from personal relations can speak of the singular powers which made him the model from which Marion Crawford drew his character of "Mr. Isaacs."

He has even more intimate knowledge of the

Indian Prince, for he has dined and hunted with him, has seen the weird barbaric splendor of his court, the magnificence of his Oriental pleasures. He has looked upon the countless wealth the Eastern monarch has hoarded in his strange castles. He has studied the system and government under which the Nizam rules, an autocrat as absolute and as splendid is any in the world. Last night he told his story substantially as follows:
"The Nizam of Hyderabad," he said, "is

one of the strangest monarchs in the world. He is a finely featured, brown-bearded, handsome man perhaps 26 years of age. He is in every aspect an Oriental, surrounded with strange conditions and a luxury that is very likely unmatched in the world. He is an eager sportsman and one of the most daring tiger hunters in India. It takes but a little less that \$10,000,000 to maintain his establishment for year. The cost of maintaining the court of Queen Victoria is about one-fourth as much.

a year. The cost of maintaining the court of Queen Victoria is about one-fourth as much.

"He entertains on a marvellous scale, and his wealth is lavished in every direction. He is the mightlest of all Indian princes, and nobles of absolute power in their own provinces compose his court. The banquets which he loves to give are of singular magnifeence. The service is of solid gold. The surroundings are of Oriental splendor. The guests are robed in the finest of silks and adorned with jewels, any one of which is worth a fortune. The Nizam's own robe eclipses them all. Made of snow-white silk, it glistens with hundreds of jewels. Ropes of pearls are about his neck and arms. Precious stones and strings of emeralds adorn his dress. The buttons are immense pearls set in diamonds. His presence seems to take one back to the fabulous times of the Arabian Nights. He lives for pleasure alone. The immense revenues, six millions sterling, which every year his subjects give, are his pocket money. His existence is one of enjoyment.

"Yet he cannot marry. Though above the law in all else, he dare not violate that decree of the country which forbids him a wife. Still he finds a very satisfactory substitute and 500 ceneubines fill his zennas or harom. They are from almost every land under the sun, and when the royal master tires of any she becomes a subject of his bounty, a pensioner of whom ample care is taken.

"Hyderabad is about the last stronghold of

when the royal master tires of any she becomes a subject of his bounty, a pensioner of whom ample care is taken.

"Hyderabad is about the last stronghold of feudalism in the world. For spectacular interest, for a strange barbaric, ancient aspect it is perhaps the most fascinating place in the world. It is essentially a town of the past, preserving the wondarful features of the ancient Orient unbroken. Standing on the bridge we see below us the shallow waters of the river that divides the town. In the distance are the minarcts and the gables of the ancient buildings, the crowded, narrow streets through which a curious throng winds its way. Here and there we see the elephant with gay trappings conveying some great noble to his home. All are armed and all are dressed, a motley crowd, in the picturesque garb of the Orient.

"Below us the daboble, the washerman, flaps his dirty clothes in the waters of the river, two or three elephants sport idly in the water, a troop of camels bearing rich products from the interior pass slowly from shore to shore. The scene of so many various details is a strange one that I think cannot be duplicated in the world.

"In the city is the main palace of the Nizam, where closely guarded he keeps his jewels. Extraordinary treasures they are. There are thousands of emeralds, pearls, and precious stones of almost every kind. It seems as if the wealth of King Solomon's mines were before us. I saw them all. They make, perhaps, the greatest collection of jewels in the world, worth \$6,000,000. When I had seem them I asked their princely owner to allow me to look upon the Mizam, the largest diamond ever found. He took it from its place in an ordinary green case. He carefully opened the box, slowly unwound a dirty-looking cloth, and placed in my hand a great crystal-like slug as hig as a champagne glass, and worth just \$4,000,000. It was the Nizam diamond. It weighs about 450 carats, and is very much larger than any other diamond on earth. From one side a large plece has been broken under curio

of the counter which forches him a wife, sight conventions fill in consists on the horm. They convention fill in consists on the horm. They when the reveal under three of any absence when a major are lather. It was the convention and the control of the control "The stone was dug from the bank, but the Brahmin was not sure it was a diamond. He seized a hammer, and with a blow smashed a small part of it in fragments. The larger stone was sold to the grandfather of the present Nizam for a lac of rupes.

"The Nizam, with the millions for precious stones. Why he does so is, I think, quite as interesting as the fact that he does. Ever since the first convulsion among the native princes of India it has been their custom to put their wealth in as portable a form as possible. They buy jewels and gold.

"A neighbor to the Nizam, the Maharajah of Gwalior, had £4,000,000 in gold packed between the first of the pales. Fear has prompted them to this hair and a statished with English rule, for they are as contented as any race can be under the domination of another. They wish to see the English rule upheld and their jewels and beautiful stones of almost priceless value and their commous stores of gold are pledges of their support. They fear the Bussians. In India there are 60,000,000 Mohammedans, and the Caar is their foo. They know he is ready and walting to dosecrate Constantinople and its Eophia. Prime Ministers of England a pressure which they cannot resist. If Lord Salisbury allowed Hussia to take Constantinople and expel the Suitan, there would be in every bazaar of India the fires of rebellion and a determination to avenge the act. While England may wish to keep free from European polities, she cannot permit Russia to move on Constantinople.

"But this has little to do wit moust trader the suitantinople and expel the Suitan, there would be in every bazaar of India the fires of rebellion and a determination to avenge the act. While England may wish to keep free from European polities, she cannot permit Russia to move on Constantinople.

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Experts Agree that

ERFECT and uniform success in making finest food is more certain with Royal Baking Powder than with any other. Use it in every receipt calling for baking powder, or for cream of tartar and soda, and the lightest, purest, most wholesome and appetizing food is assured.

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co's, New York: "In my use of Royal Baking Powder, I have found it superior to all others." A. FORTIN, Chef, White House, for Presidents Arthur and Cleve-land: "I have tested many baking powders, but for finest food can use none but 'Royal.'

HOW THEY DO IT NOW.

Penobscot Man's Experience with Gotham Green Goods Dealers.

From the Levision Braining Journal.

Bancon, Oct. U.—When the Boston boat arrived here a few days ago, there came ashore with other passengers a man who inquired of the writer whether or not a certain stage due to leave in the early afternoon had departed. He was told it had. Then he asked the scribe to get a team and take him to his home, saying he had no money, but would settle when he arrived at his abode. As the man was well known, the peculiar request was complied with and soon we were on our way to a well-known Penobscot county town, not far from Bangor.

burried to his statution to the chase.

It did not take long.

The sug seemed the same bur which he had held in his band when the breat diess messed ger announced the nearness of the Inspectors man, yet it was not the same. There was a bundle of green stuff inside, but the form bills thrust in by the sickly young man were missing. Yet the other bundle looked all right, but it was only paper having for edges indistions